

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY EDITION.

VOLUME I

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902.

NO. 19

SMALL TOWNS

Census Bulletin Shows Growing Prosperity of Cities of Less than 4000

COMPARE EAST AND WEST

The Population in Many Counties Has Grown More Rapidly During the Last Decade as Shown by Figures From the Records.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 10.—The director of the census has made the following statement in regard to the increase of population of places of less than 4,000 inhabitants east and west of the Mississippi River and the counties which have decreased in population:

The increase of population in the States east of the Mississippi River was 18.7 between 1880 and 1890 and 19.2 between 1890 and 1900. In the same area the increase in urban population, meaning thereby all places of more than 4,000 inhabitants, was 53.1 per cent between 1880 and 1890 and only 27.2 per cent between 1890 and 1900.

Both of these statements could not be true unless the population of places having less than 4,000 inhabitants had been growing more rapidly in the last ten years than in the preceding decade. Such is the fact. Between 1880 and 1890 the population east of the Mississippi, and excluding places of more than 4,000, increased 4.9 per cent, but between 1890 and 1900 8.7 per cent.

To throw further light upon this increased prosperity of the small towns during the last ten years a study has been made by the census office of those counties which actually decreased in population at either decade, after making allowance for changes in county boundaries. Counties of this class are predominantly agricultural and usually have lost through migration to more favored localities the natural increase of their population by excess of births over deaths.

Between 1880 and 1890 the counties east of the Mississippi which lost population extended over an area of 151,202 square miles, or nearly as great as New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. This was about one-sixth (17.7 per cent) of the total area east of the Mississippi River.

Between 1890 and 1900 the counties east of the Mississippi River which population extended over an area of 90,218 square miles. This is only about one-sixth (10.6 per cent) of the total area east of the Mississippi. The figures show that in this part of the country an area almost equal to that of New England lost population between 1880 and 1890, but gained between 1890 and 1900.

West of the Mississippi the changes were in the reverse direction—that is, the area losing population was slightly larger between 1890 and 1900 than it was between 1880 and 1890 (884,862 square miles, as compared with 206,958 square miles). But in the country as a whole the area of counties losing population was over 30,000 square miles less in the last decade than it was between 1880 and 1890.

To show the influence of this change, the per cent of the total area as defined by county lines which shows a loss of population has been computed, occasional corrections being made for the changes in county boundaries.

In the North Atlantic group the per cent of county area losing population between 1880 and 1890 was 26.8; between 1890 and 1900, 21.9. The corresponding figures for the other groups were: South Atlantic, 1880-1890, 11.6 per cent; 1890-1900, 6.3 per cent. North Central, 1880-1890,

12.1 per cent; 1890-1900, 19.1 per cent. South Central, 1880-1890, 6.7 per cent; 1890-1900, 4.6 per cent. Western division, 1880-1890, 12.9 per cent; 1890-1900, 8.6 per cent.

These figures show that in four of the five divisions, all except the North Central, the increase in population was more widespread and general in the last decade than it was between 1880 and 1890. If the North Central division be divided into two parts at the Mississippi river, the percent of area in the eastern part showing a loss of population fell from 20.9 in the earlier to 12.1 in the later decade. On the contrary in the western north central the per cent rose from 7.9 in the earlier to 22.5 in the later decade.

Further analysis shows that a gain of population in the last decade was reported from every county in Minnesota and North Dakota and every county but one in Iowa. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, on the contrary there were large areas, mostly in the western part and sparsely settled, for which a decrease was reported.

The tide of migration in 1890 had pushed up the slopes of the great plains farther than conditions warranted, and in the last decade the wave has been receding, depleting these areas and filling up the rural counties of such states of Iowa and Illinois.

SOARED HIGH OVER BOSTON

Plucky Woman Views the Hub From a Kite.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Supported 500 feet in midair by a kite, a daring little Boston woman has taken a birdseye view of the Hub.

Mrs. Rice enjoys the distinction of being the first woman in the world to navigate the air with a kite as a craft. The man who built the kite—her husband—knew full well the sustaining powers of his instrument, he says he felt no thrill when he launched her forth from the roof of the building at 144 Tremont street. The woman lay prone in a frail wooden frame, buoyed up by a few square yards of canvas, floating horizontally and guided only by a slender cord, with her husband at the windlass far below.

"It was just like flying," said Mrs. Rice after the feat had been accomplished. "Never in my life have I experienced so delightful a sensation as that when the big kite went up above the streets and buildings of Boston."

"The kite went upward just as easily and evenly as a bird takes a flight. That's all I can compare my trip—a bird's flight and nothing else. There was no jerking, no terrible rushes to take one's breath away, just a push over the edge of the building, a sinking sensation for a moment, and then a delightful gliding through space with the creatures of the air."

During the proceedings Mrs. Rice's life actually hung on the cord by which the kite was flown. Had the kite "string" broken she would have been hurled to her death on the pavements or house tops.

HAS DOUBLE PNEUMONIA

Young Theodore Roosevelt is Seriously Ill—Condition Unchanged.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the eldest son of President Roosevelt has double pneumonia. Otherwise his condition is unchanged. The boy is seriously sick, but it is too early to say what the chances are for his recovery.

This was the statement issued by George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, at 9 o'clock last night, and was made after a careful examination by Dr. Alexander Lambert, the family physician of President Roosevelt, who arrived here from New York at six o'clock last night.

HENRY'S VISIT

Powers Insist Kaiser's Brother's Tour Has a Political Significance.

ALL WAIT FOR THE RESULT

England Fears Germany Will Cut in on Anglo-American Friendship, so The Powers Squabble, But There is No Sign of Regret in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is significant of the prevailing dullness in European affairs that Prince Henry's visit claims a larger share of public interest than any other approaching event. The reiterated protests that it does not bear any political significance serve simply to confirm the opposite conviction in the general European mind. Everybody is quite willing to accept the repeated declarations that Prince Henry has not been instructed on any diplomatic mission save to the American people at large.

That mission, the success of which is practically assured, has in the European belief greater political importance than any event since the consummation of the Franco-Russian alliance. It is not what Prince Henry does which European chancelleries will watch with keener interest than any other development in international relationship now pending, but what the American people will do.

Not to put too fine a point on it, Europe is anxiously waiting to learn what effect German blandishments will have upon the hearts and minds of a nation where every man is his own secretary of state. It was at first marveled at, but is now generally understood in the Old World, that Prince Henry's purpose might have been completely gained if he had not visited Washington and had not met a single member of the executive. More than one foreign minister wishes that he had been the one to discover this fact before the kaiser. They have been taking belated advantage of this knowledge in their efforts to convince the American president of the good will of their respective countries during the Spanish war. It is only the diplomatic rule which requires the consent of all concerned to the publication of international communications which protects certain of those have been protesting too much from exposure in an embarrassing light.

There is a wholesome disappointment among some continental statesmen, who realize now that it is worse than useless to attempt to hoodwink American public opinion in this matter.

There has been some apprehension in England lest Prince Henry's visit should prove detrimental to Anglo-American relations. This has largely disappeared, the only remaining effect being perhaps a slight augmentation of the anti-German feeling in this country, which is now deep, ineradicable, and certain to bear fruit in future history. It finds such expression as a long article in the Spectator urging an Anglo-French understanding, and arguing that it is impossible ever to remove the antagonism of interests between Great Britain and Germany.

Russia is silent. Russia is always silent. But there is no less interest in St. Petersburg than in other capital in Prince Henry's visit. There is reason to believe that some regrets are felt in certain quarters in the Russian capital over the drastic course pursued in retaliation against American action on the sugar bounty. It is by no means impossible that when this question arises again, as it must do presently, a more conciliatory attitude will be adopted by the czar's representa-

tatives. Russia rarely makes a diplomatic mistake, and her statesmen are quite clever enough to correct one.

POLYGAMY STILL EXISTS

Salt Lake Ministers Say That It Is Taught and Practiced.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 12.—The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake has unanimously adopted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the report on the alleged practice and teaching of polygamy by the Mormons at the present. This report is to be used as a petition for the passage of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy and will be sent to the judiciary committees of Congress. The report, which is quite lengthy, sets forth that positive evidence can be produced that polygamy is both practiced and taught by the Mormons at the present time in open defiance of the laws of the State. The document contains numerous statements alleged to have been made by Mormon leaders in which the practice and teachings of polygamy is advocated and urged, regardless of man-made laws to the contrary.

The document is the outgrowth of numerous meetings of the alliance, resulting several months ago in the appointment of a committee to investigate thoroughly the reports of continued practice of polygamy, such evidence to be used in the campaign for a constitutional amendment against polygamy. The ministers assert that the evidence is in such shape that it could be produced as evidence in court if it became necessary to do so.

WOULD CHANGE CALENDAR

Von Gerhardt, the Prussian Poet, Proposes a Year of Ten Months.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Dagobert Von Gerhardt, the popular Prussian poet and novelist, has stirred the dry bones of German astronomical research by proposing a calendar reform that involves the division of the year into ten months—five consisting of thirty-six days and five of thirty-seven days and making March the first month.

The idea rests on a philological basis, Von Gerhardt arguing that the derivation of September, October, November and December demands that they be made respectively the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months.

"If," says Von Gerhardt, "Our Babylonian inheritance, the present system, cannot be shelved, the world should at least return to the ancient German system of naming the months according to agricultural conditions, such as the 'Hay' month—July."

SAMPSON AGAIN CONSCIOUS

Temporary Improvement in the Condition of the Dying Admiral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Admiral Sampson seemed much better last night. He rallied during the day and has apparently regained consciousness. He is still in bed, but his physicians hope that he may be able to be dressed for a short time today, although it is by no means certain. Of course, the improvement is only temporary, but it is none the less gratifying to the watchers at the bedside. Until yesterday the sick man has apparently been oblivious to everything. He has done little more than breathe and has lain with eyes staring into vacancy. Yesterday he recognized members of the family.

Rob Sale in Warsaw Saloon.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 11.—The safe in Joseph Thorn's saloon was broken open and robbed of \$250. It is thought the robbery was committed by two men who drove here on Sunday from Plymouth.

NO SECRET TREATIES

Russian Designs in Manchuria Are To Be Checkmated.

RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT

United States Will Not Permit Either China or Russia to Violate Our Treaty Rights by Excluding American Competition in Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Negotiations between the United States government and the government of Russia relative to Manchuria are progressing with the exhibition of a great deal of energy on our part, though the exchanges are in the kindest spirit. The attitude of the Russian government in this matter has shifted materially since the beginning of the negotiations. A treaty was drawn up originally between Russia and China providing for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, who have been in military possession of the country since the early days of the Boxer outbreak. This treaty contained a great many rather complex guarantees in Russia's favor, but a singularly objectionable proviso was one placing the Russo-Chinese bank in practical control of the commercial and material interests of Manchuria. It was quickly perceived that the provision, if executed, would practically exclude Americans from competition in Manchuria, which is very valuable as a market for our manufactured cottons. Therefore Russia's attention was directed to our existing rights under a treaty with China, and also to her own promises made directly to the United States government during the early days of the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Apparently our representations were effectual, for the objectionable proviso touching the Russo-Chinese bank was withdrawn from the treaty, and that convention, save in minor respects, was regarded as objectionable. However, it has been discovered that the Russian government, following a practice known in European diplomacy, has drawn up a secret agreement with China, conferring on the Russo-Chinese bank all the powers contained in the original treaty proviso. Therefore the United States government has renewed its objections, not only addressing itself to the Russian government, but making a strong protest to the government of China. It is expressly declared that in so doing our government has acted independently though it is a matter of common knowledge that other great commercial powers, whose interests in Manchuria are almost as great as our own, have addressed similar representations to both China and Russia.

BRISK WEEK IN SOUTH AFRICA

British Captured Many Boers and Lost Part of a Convoy.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A report received yesterday from Lord Kitchener, at Pretoria, shows last week to have been the liveliest week, with the heaviest losses on both sides, for several months past. Lord Kitchener gives the Boer casualties a total of sixty-nine killed, seventeen wounded, fifty-seven surrendered and 574 taken prisoners. The British captured 480 rifles, one pom-pom and the usual grist of munitions and live stock.

The most serious British loss during the week was the capture of sixty donkey wagons, conveyed by 160 troops. At a point thirty miles from Beaufort, West Cape Colony, the enemy swept down on the donkey wagons and cut up the convoy before assistance arrived. They were able to remove only twelve of the

wagons and burned the rest. In this engagement the British lost two officers and eleven men killed and one officer and forty-seven men wounded, while the Boers lost twenty-four killed and forty-seven wounded.

The Boers also rushed a detachment of one hundred men of Colonel Doran's column the night of Feb. 8, when the British lost three officers and seven men killed.

Von Donop surprised Potgier's laager, near Wolmarstad, Transvaal, Feb. 7, killing three Boers and capturing thirty-six, as well as twenty-five wagons and live stock.

WILL SAIL NEXT SATURDAY

Prince Henry Will Not Deter His Visit to the United States.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia will sail for the United States on Saturday, as arranged. Even should the illness of President Roosevelt's son result fatally before that time, it is probable the Prince will enter upon his journey, unless it should appear to be the president's desire that his visit be deferred or omitted altogether.

The Associated Press bulletins telling of the condition of the president's son have been sent to Prince Henry at the Schloss. The prince manifested anxious interest in them, expressed his sorrow at young Roosevelt's illness, and said he hoped he would recover. It is understood both Emperor William and Prince Henry have sent personal messages to President Roosevelt. The first impulse of Prince Henry was to postpone his trip, or give it up altogether. He was advised, however, not to make this decision, but to bear in mind that his visit was not a personal one to President Roosevelt, but to the United States; that while a fatal ending of young Roosevelt's illness would limit the president's part in the hospitalities to a strictly official basis, the balance of the program could be carried out.

RECALLS LINCOLN TALE.

Witness Whose Evidence Was Disproved by Almanac Dies at Lyndon, Kas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 11.—Jos. A. Douglas was killed Monday night at his home in Lyndon by falling from a load of corn. Mr. Douglas was a witness in the historic Armstrong murder trial in Illinois, when William Armstrong was cleared by Abraham Lincoln. Douglas swore at the trial that he saw young Armstrong strike the fatal blow, saying that the moon was bright at the time. Mr. Lincoln then procured an old almanac as his only witness, by which he proved that there was no moon on the night in question.

Her Last Pension Money Paid.

PANA, Ill., Feb. 12.—The last pension money due Mrs. Dilly Byrum has been paid her by the government. Mrs. Byrum died in Holly Springs township last week. She had been drawing this pension since 1834, being the widow of Ransom Byrum, who served as a private in Captain Evans' company in the war of 1812. She was nearly 109 years old.

Wanted Her Disposed Of.

"Mark Twain" tells a story of a man who received a telegram telling him that his mother-in-law died, and asking: "Shall we embalm, bury or cremate her?" "Twain" says he wired back: "Yes, and if these fail, try dissection."

Bank Business Increases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Five state savings banks show for the year an increase of \$750,587 in assets, and in the last three months an increase in deposits of \$238,000.

MONEY FOR INDIANA

War Claims Amounting to About \$700,000 Will Be Paid.

WILL BE PUT TO GOOD USE

Money Will Be Applied on State Debt, Which Will Be Reduced as Rapidly as Possible—Bill Authorizing Payment Ready for President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Just before adjournment Monday evening the senate concurred in the house amendment offered by Representative Hemenway, authorizing the payment of war claims of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky. An agreement was also reported on all the other amendments of the urgent deficiency bill, and it needs only the president's signature to become a law.

The text of the war claims amendment as it stands in the bill as passed is as follows: "That war claims arising under the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, (12 stat., p. 276) and joint resolution of March 8, 1862 (12 stat., p. 615), as interpreted and applied by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the state of New York against the United States, decided Jan. 6, 1896 (160 United States reports p. 298) not heretofore allowed or disallowed by the accounting officers of the treasury, shall be reopened, examined and allowed, and if deemed necessary shall be transmitted to the court of claims for finding of fact or determination of disputed questions of law to aid in the settlement of the claims by the accounting officers."

As soon as the president signs the bill it will be the duty of the state of Indiana, through the attorney-general, to proceed to collect the money.

As soon as the state gets the \$700,000—and both attorney general Taylor and state auditor Hart feel assured that it will get it—the whole amount will be applied on the state debt, which now is \$3,887,616.12. Of this amount, however, only \$2,213,000 can be paid before 1915. This is the whole state debt with the exception of \$484,000, which is owing to Purdue and Indiana universities, on which the state must pay five per cent interest perpetually.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hart say that the Indiana claim will first go to the auditor of the war department, who will take it up as if it were an original claim. If the auditor approves the claim he will order a warrant issued for the amount, but if he is not satisfied he will refer it to the court of claims. The state officers say it is not improbable that the claim will be so referred. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hart expect to go to Washington in order to make clear to the war department any feature of the claim about which there may be doubt.

ANOTHER GIANT SPOUTER

Yellowstone National Park Now Has the Twentieth Century Geyser.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—Major John Pitcher, U. S. A., superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, is authority for the statement that the ice crew of the Yellowstone Park Association, coming from lower geyser basin to the new hotel at Norris geyser basin, had their attention drawn to an unexpected and entirely new exhibition of volcanic action in the porcelain basin, and that it had been christened the Twentieth century. Its crater is 26½ inches wide and 41 inches in length. Its eruptions are similar to those of the Constant, only about six times greater in volume. The length of the eruptions vary from three to eleven minutes at intervals of from one hour to one hour and three-quarters.